



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of residence, upon proceeding to their station to assume the office, upon appointment, and for the purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and disinfectants to be distributed among the municipalities concerned for sanitary and other medical purposes, and other incidental expenses for carrying out the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That, if at the close of the fiscal year there shall remain any balance in the health fund provincial boards are hereby authorized to accumulate such balances from year to year for the purpose of establishing hospitals, benevolent institutions in the Province, or of carrying out other permanent sanitary improvements: *Provided further*, That whenever in the course of official service any president of a sanitary division travels to visit or attend any pay client or patient, he shall not be entitled to reimbursement for any traveling expenses incurred in this latter regard, and shall state in a sworn voucher to accompany his claim for reimbursement that the claim does not include any such expense."

Infantile Mortality—Committee to Investigate the Causes of Excessive. (Act 2246, Feb. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of act numbered 2116 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. For the purpose of investigating the causes of the excessive infantile mortality in the Philippine Islands and the methods which should be adopted to decrease it, a committee of five members is hereby created, of whom three shall be appointed by the governor general, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and two shall be the professor of pediatrics in the University of the Philippines and the professor of pediatrics in the University of Santo Tomas. The committee shall be immediately organized and elect a chairman from among its members, and each member shall receive as compensation 20 pesos for each day of session actually attended by him and when traveling in the Provinces on official business; but if a Government officer is appointed on said committee he shall not receive the per diems provided for by this act: *Provided, however*, That the members of this committee shall be entitled to the same traveling expenses and per diems as bureau chiefs of the Insular Government."

SEC. 2. Sections 3 and 4 of act numbered 2116 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The committee is hereby authorized to employ a secretary, who shall be a typewriter and stenographer, and such subordinate personnel as it may deem necessary, and to purchase such stationery and office supplies, hire such transportation and incur such incidental expenses as may be necessary for its work. The committee shall present to the third legislature, during its second regular session, an exact report, in English and Spanish, of its work, with such recommendations and drafts of acts as may be necessary. On the same date the committee shall dissolve and be relieved of its functions.

"SEC. 4. The sum of 20,000 pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the committee for the payment of the per diems and any other necessary expenses for carrying out the purposes of this act."

TEXAS.

Streams, Pollution of—Sewage, Disposal of. (Chap. 47, Act Mar. 27, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, private or municipal, to pollute any water course or other public body of water, from which water is taken for the use of farm live stock and for drinking and domestic purposes, in the State of Texas, by the discharge, directly or indirectly, of any sewage or unclean water or unclean or polluting matter or thing therein, or in such proximity thereto as that it will probably reach and pollute the waters of such water course or other public body

of water from which water is taken for the use of farm live stock and for drinking and domestic purposes. A violation of this provision shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000. When the offense shall have been committed by a firm, partnership, or association, each member thereof who has knowledge of the commission of such offense, shall be held guilty. When committed by a private corporation, the officers and members of the board of directors, having knowledge of the commission of such offense, shall each be deemed guilty; and when by a municipal corporation, the mayor and each member of the board of aldermen or commission, having knowledge of the commission of such offense, as the case may be, shall be held guilty, as representatives of the municipality; and each person so indicated, as above, shall be subject to the punishment provided hereinabove: *Provided, however,* That the payment of the fine by one of the persons so named shall be a satisfaction of the penalty as against his associates for the offenses for which he may have been convicted: *Provided,* The provisions of this act shall not apply to any place or premises located without the limits of an incorporated town or city, nor to manufacturing plants whose effluents contain no organic matter that will putrify, or any poisonous compounds, or any bacteria dangerous to public health or destructive of the fish life of streams of other public bodies of water.

SEC. 2. Upon the conviction of any person under section 1 of this act it shall be the duty of the court, or judge of the court, in which such conviction is had to issue a writ of injunction, enjoining and restraining the person or persons or corporation responsible for such pollution from a further continuance of such pollution; and for a violation of such injunction the said court and the judge thereof shall have the power of fine and imprisonment, as for contempt of court, within the limits prescribed by law in other cases: *Provided,* That this remedy by injunction and punishment for violation thereof shall be cumulative of the penalty fixed by section 1 of this act; and the assessment of a fine for contempt shall be no bar to a prosecution under section 1; neither shall a conviction and payment of fine under section 1 be a bar to contempt proceedings under this section.

SEC. 3. Any city or town of this State with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants which has already an established sewerage system dependent upon any water course or other public body of water from which water is taken for the use of farm live stock and for drinking and domestic purposes, or which discharges into any water course or other public body of water from which water is taken for the use of farm live stock and for drinking and domestic purposes, shall have three years from and after the taking effect of this act within which to make other provisions for such sewage. Cities and towns of less population than 50,000 inhabitants shall have three years within which to make other arrangements for the disposal of such sewage. Any person, firm, or corporation, private or municipal, coming under or affected by the terms of this bill, or any independent contractor having the disposal of the sewage of any city or town, shall have three years within which to make other arrangements for the disposal of such sewage, or other matter which may pollute the water, as defined in this bill.

SEC. 4. The Texas State Board of Health is authorized, and it is hereby made its duty, to enforce the provisions of this act; and to this end the governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, an inspector, to act under the direction of the said board of health and the State health officer, making such investigations, inspections, and reports, and performing such other duties in respect to the enforcement of this act as the said board of health and the State health officer may require.